

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6626 號六百六十八第

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1885.

大亨通

號五十九八香港

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 13, WELCOMBE, British steamer, 1,323, W. R. Corfield, Foochow 11th August, Tosa.—GILMAN & Co.

August 14, CARL BORN, German 3-m.sch., 262, F. C. Birman, Newcastle (N.S.W.), 6th June, Coal—BUNSELL & Co.

August 14, CARDIGANSHIRE, British steamer, 1,623, W. R. Courtney, Foochow 12th Aug., Tea—ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

August 14, LIDO, British steamer, 620, Leitch, Shanghai via Swatow 13th August, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
14TH AUGUST.

Kennet, British str., for Saigon.
Atvina, German str., for Haiphong.
Japanese, British str., for Saigon.
Cardiganshire, British str., for Singapore.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

August 14, ESMERALDA, British str., for Manila.
August 14, KUUSANG, British str., for Whampoa.
August 14, ALLIE ROWE, Hawa, brig for Tasmania.
August 14, PECHILL, British str., for Tientsin.
August 14, ALBANY, British str., for Shanghai.
August 14, THALIES, British str., for Tawau.
August 14, CARDIGANSHIRE, British steamer, for London.
August 14, KEDIVE, British str., for Shanghai.
August 14, STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Welsome, str., from Foochow.—Mrs. W. R. Corfield and family.
Per Cardiganshire, str., from Foochow.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Taylor, and 20 Chinese. For London.—Miss Dover.
Per Lido, str., from Shanghai, &c.—239 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
For P. & O. str., Sumatra, for Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, child and amah.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Lido reports from Shanghai via Swatow on the 13th August, and had fresh N.E. winds and fair weather from port to port.

The British steamer Cardiganshire reports left Foochow on the 13th August, and had fine, pleasant weather with light Northwesterly and Easterly breezes.

The British steamer Welcombe reports left Foochow on the 13th August, and had fine, weather throughout with high S.E. swell in famous Channel. Steamers in port—Benaderay, Benarty, Minor, Whampoa, Cardiganshire, Iphigenia, and Norwegian bark Aretta. Passed the steamer Thales at Breaker Point.

VEHICLES EXPORTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Nanpacto	Penarth	April 18
Isoe Reed	Cardif	April 23
Monarch	New York	April 23
Papa	Hamburg	May 3
Palmyra	Cardif	May 14
Eloise	L'pool via Cardif	May 25
Grindie	Cardif	May 26
Marabout	Cardif	May 26
Johanna	Hamburg	June 4
Continental	New York	June 6
Arugada	Newport	June 6
South America	Cardif	June 6
Florence	Cardif	June 11
Mohawk	New York	June 12
Nyl Chas	New York	June 12
Delle	New York	June 15
Centinel	Cardif	June 19
Undine	L'pool via Cardif	June 22
C. F. Sargent	L'pool via Cardif	June 24
Compton	Antwerp	June 24
Vorwaerts (s)	Boulogne	June 25
Arabia	New York	June 26
Claymore (s)	L'pool via London	June 27
Cairnmore (s)	L'pool via G'wown	July 1
Orion (s)	London	July 1
Grafton (s)	London	July 4
John Currier	L'pool via Cardif	July 6
Plumarella (s)	Antwerp	July 6
Gratitude (s)	Antwerp	July 6
Hargrave (s)	Antwerp	July 6
Angors (s)	Glasgow	July 7

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company desires to engage as MANAGER for the HEAD OFFICE at Singapore a Gentleman with special knowledge of Fire Insurance Business. A preference will be given to one who has also had experience of MARINE INSURANCE.

Applications may be addressed to the Acting Secretary, Exchange Buildings, Singapore, or to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1885. [1431]

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of CUSTOMERS, the Production of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED can henceforward be obtained by RETAIL FOR CASH, at No. 3, Peal Street, at the same Prices as at the REPOSITORY; or Retail Orders will be delivered at such time and place as customers may fix, their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Repository at East Point. JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1885. [1378]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS,

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sele Importers

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1885. [126]

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Bills and Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, viz:

75 per Cent. of 1st Dividend.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch, 6th July, 1885. [8]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAIBANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND \$4,000,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS \$400,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPS. \$7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.

Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

H. L. DALMORY, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

M. GREGOR, Esq.

H. H. LEWIS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER

HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER

SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COMPANY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current and Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fired Deposits

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTS.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd February 1885. [6]

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong, Bank Office, on week-days, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, after 1st January, and before 1st October next.

6.—Certificates issued to the business of the Bank or marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1885. [893]

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS

will be held in the Office of the Company No.

14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 17th

August, at 3.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving

the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of

Accounts to 30th June, 1885.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1885. [1342]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

REGISTERS of SHARES of the

Corporation will be CLOSED from the 10th

to the 24th August Current (both days inclusive), during which period NO TRANSFER OF SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager

Hongkong, 4th August, 1885. [1433]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

REGISTERS of SHARES of the

Corporation will be OPENED on the 25th

August Current.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office

Hongkong, 5th August, 1885. [15]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been nominated by

the British Commercial

AGENTS for the PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE at the following Rates—

BIRLEY, DAIRYMPLE & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1885. [1273]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been nominated by

the British Commercial

AGENTS for the PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE at the following Rates—

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office

NOTICE:

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMES,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDBYRNE,
And
ERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

RECORD OF IMITATIONS
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears
The autograph signature of
Mr. Lea and Mr. Perrins on a red
label. Sold wholesale by the
Proprietors Worcester and
Crosse & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
Of Grocers and Chemists
throughout the world.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1885.

The important question as to whom the post
of Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial
Maritime Customs shall be given is still
entirely unsettled. As Sir ROBERT HARR
must by this time have assumed the duties
of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative
at Peking, it would appear that the office
must be held in commission while the Chi-
nese Government endeavour to decide on the
merits of the rival candidates. The Govern-
ment evidently find it very difficult to come
to a decision on the point. Yet it ought not
to be a question of either doubt or difficulty.
There are several very able and thoroughly
competent gentlemen in the Customs who
might succeed Sir ROBERT HARR without
in any way impairing the efficiency of
the Service. We have already pointed
out the principal of these; though
there are doubtless several more of other
nationalities equally capable. But we
have presumed hitherto—and I now feel
disposed to admit the presumption to be
other than reasonable—that the appointment,
if given to a foreigner at all, would be con-
ferred on a British subject. For this pre-
sumption there are several good reasons,
chief amongst which is the fact that before
sign of China, which in 1884 amounted
in value to £1,139,908,438, no less than
£1,105,949,183; or nearly 75 per cent., was
conducted with the British dominions. This
alone constitutes a very sufficient reason why
the head of the Foreign Customs Service
should be of British birth. While, however,
palpable injustice would be done to the mem-
bers of the Service and a slight but upon
England by the appointment of a gentleman
of German or French nationality to be In-
specto-General, such selection would, on all
counts, be less objectionable than that of a
Chinese official, however capable or upright
he might be. It is stated by the Shanghai
paper that Shao, Taotai of Shanghai, is a
candidate for the vacant office, and that he
has the support of many of the most influ-
ential mandarins. His Excellency Siao may
be an excellent official, possessed of all the
virtues and qualifications necessary for the
efficient control of the Maritime Customs
but we sincerely hope that there is no serious
thought at the capital of placing him in the
coveted position. To do so would be a clear
breach of faith with the holders of Chinese
Bonds. All the more recent Chinese Loans
have been negotiated on the security of the
Imperial Maritime Customs, with the satis-
factory knowledge that this department
was directed and managed by Euro-
peans. The outside public would natu-
rally have their confidence weakened in
this security if they found the late eminent
head of the Service replaced by a Chinese
official of whom little or nothing is known, and
whose policy, it might reasonably be ex-
pected, would be the gradual replacement
of Chinese for foreign employ in the ranks.
The Foreign Customs Service has conferred
great benefits on the Chinese Government,
to whom it has assured a revenue, while the
foreign officials engaged in it have at various
times and times proved of almost unspeakable
value to their employers. It was through
Sir ROBERT HARR and his intelligent aide-
de-camp, Mr. J. DUNCAN CAMPBELL—who
we are glad to see, has not gone without ap-
proval of his own Government—that the
conditions of the protocol securing peace
with France, were negotiated. It has been
by the aid of the different Commissioners of
Customs that China has been enabled to make
so good an appearance at the different Ex-
hibitions in Europe and America, and in
various other ways the foreign officials have
contributed to render China and her pro-
ducts known to the outside world. It is dif-
ficult indeed to say how far this influence
has extended, but it is not easy to estimate
it, and any change in the constitution or
directive of the Customs, especially in the
way of substituting native for foreign
officials in the more important positions, is to be
deplored. Meanwhile we await the final
decision of the Tsung-li Yamen in the matter
with no little interest, and hope that the
new Inspector-General may prove to be a
man of ability equal to that of his eminent
predecessor.

In the published accounts of most public
companies there appears amongst the liabilities
the item of "unclaimed dividends." If it were possible to ascertain how it is that
these sums remain unclaimed by the parties

to whom they rightly belong we believe
it would transpire that the cause is to be
found in the practice which so largely pro-
vails of neglecting to have the shares trans-
ferred when a sale or purchase is effected.

Both Houses of Parliament passed a vote of
thanks to the Army and Navy for their services
in Egypt without a division.

THE RESERVES.

The Reserve forces will be relieved im-
mediately.

SUPREME COURT.

14th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE ACKROYD,
MAYER AND ANOTHER v. L. O. JURENS,
88313.

Mr. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Weston
and Dowdeswell, solicitors, said—The plaintiff
was for damages in respect of an
alleged breach of contract to purchase 3,000 tons
of steel, the contract being dated January 1884.

The defendant, who was not professionally re-
presented, applied for a adjournment of the case,
and the hearing was adjourned to Monday.

L. O. JURENS v. WHITEHEAD, 887405.

Mr. Caldwell, who appeared for the plaintiff,
said—I will ask your Lordship to allow me to
withdraw this case, as it is not worth the trouble
to allow me to adopt that course. I will ask that
the matter be adjourned sine die. I think in
view of the relationship existing between the par-
ties, it is very undesirable that the matter
should come into court.

Mr. Holmes, who appeared for the defendant,
said—Well, it is clearly a matter of costs. I have
brought here now two or three times in connection
with this case, and my costs are to pay my costs.

Mr. Caldwell—You can hardly expect us to
allow the costs, when the application is made for
your benefit.

Mr. Holmes—I do not see that.

Mr. Caldwell—Oh well, if you are disposed
to make a fight for the costs, we will go with the
case.

Mr. Holmes—That is what I will do. I have
advised the plaintiff to withdraw the case, but
within and without the court, that might prove
fatal to a less powerful constitution. But Eng-
land has good and experienced physicians, who
are able to bear silently while the crisis lasts,
and John Bull is too sensible a patient to send
for other doctors or quacks because the old
physicians cannot at once work miracles. And
the old physician has been steadily working
miracles, and has been able to bring the man
sound and strong into the veins of the body
politic. Abroad, with hardly a look from him,
persons who are sick have rallied around him
with the best of success, and I have no doubt
that he will stand well.

Mr. Holmes—It would rather have it disposed
of at once, my Lord.

Mr. Caldwell—If your Lordship will allow it
to be withdrawn without prejudice to my client,
His Lordship—That would be a withdrawal of
the case with permission to bring it forward
again in some future occasion.

After some further conversation, His Lordship
adjourned the case and sent the plaintiff a bill.

MAJOR W. EIDELL, R.A. v. SKING MOW,
88131.

This was a claim by Major Riddell, R.A., to
recover \$1 paid by his servant to the defendant
on account of a bamboo bed he was to make
for him. Major Riddell said he kept his boy to
defendant to order him to make a bamboo bed, and
to tell him that he would be paid \$1 for it. The
boy said he would be paid \$1 for it, and gave the man the dimensions, but the bed
was not according to his requirements. The
boy had struck a bargain with the defendant to
make the bed for \$4, and had received \$1 in ad-
vance, and plaintiff now claimed the return of
the money advanced.

The defendant denied having had anything to
do with Major Riddell. He said the plaintiff
had given him the dimensions, and paid him \$1, saying
he was to receive another \$3. But if it did not
suit him to be kept the \$1, he had brought the
bamboo bed to court.

Major Riddell called his boy, but the latter's
evidence rather supported the defendant's state-
ment, according to which he was to make the bed,
and give the plaintiff \$1 for it. The boy said he
defended his boy to give the instructions as to
making of the bed. He could not see that the
work had been begun in any way. He had not
authorised his boy to give the defendant the
instructions he had said he gave, and this was the
first he heard of them.

His Lordship thought that as the boy had
given the instructions stated, the defendant was
entitled to judgment, and he decided accordingly.

POLICE COURT.

August 14th.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

The Lance says—The advocates of the Per-
mission Bill will hear with satisfaction that Gen-
eral Conroy has just prohibited the importation of
money and other property to the value of \$300,
privately obtained, at Shaikwan, were charged
before the magistrate. The spirit in itself is not perhaps in-
jurious as its enemies would have us believe;
it is a fashion to decry sinfulness; yet the nations
whereabouts is the customary daily beverage
are far more sober than those countries where
this particular drink is unknown. The fact is
that absinthe is far more insidious; it is more
easy to contract the habit of drinking absinthe
than any other drink, and easily becomes an
addiction.

Although the general health of the colony is
not the same as that of Victoria more especially so, there
is a good deal of sickness at Shaikwan and some
at Aberdeen. Some attention is required to the
drains at those places, probably.

The American steamer San Fabo and the
British steamer Tzuan went over to the Cos-
mopolitan and Kowloon docks respectively
from the port of Hongkong on the 2nd instant
and the British steamer Koai Beng was dis-
charged yesterday from the Kowloon and Cos-
mopolitan docks respectively.

It is said that the Yamashiro districts pro-
duce nearly one-third of the tea grown in
Japan, and that very little more than half the
tea-plants will be saved from destruction in conse-
quence of the recent floods.

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McDouall found the men lying asleep on
Thursday night in a boat of the Sailors Home, Wan-
tau.

Burns was a man who had been in gaol twice
before this, once for skulking behind from his ship
when ashore.

They were both sentenced to 6 months hard
labour.

THE RIGHT TO ONE'S NAME.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division,
before Mr. Justice Pearson, on the 15th
June, the case Street v. The Union Bank of Spain
and England, was heard.

This was an application of a novel kind, and
relating to the confusion of names for telegraphic
purposes. The plaintiffs are Messrs. Street, the
Wardrobe, Wardrobe, and Wardrobe, and
Saxton & Wardrobe, London, and the
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before the magistrate. The spirit in itself is not perhaps in-
jurious as its enemies would have us believe;

it is a fashion to decry sinfulness; yet the nations
whereabouts is the customary daily beverage
are far more sober than those countries where
this particular drink is unknown. The fact is
that absinthe is far more insidious; it is more
easy to contract the habit of drinking absinthe
than any other drink, and easily becomes an
addiction.

McDouall found the men lying asleep on
Thursday night in a boat of the Sailors Home, Wan

TREATED FOR THE WRONG COMPLAINT.

It is at all times hard to lose one whom we hold dear, but it is terribly so when we have the consciousness that 'tis for mistaken treatment the loved one might have been with us still. In some cases the fact that the sufferer is treated for the wrong complaint is known in sufficient time to admit of the patient being saved, and the following is a case in point:

A little more than two years ago, a beautiful young lady in New York was given up to die of consumption. Her fond parents took her to Paris as a last resort, hoping to find some skillful physician there capable of arresting the rapid strides of the supposed dreadful disease. In this their hopes were blighted, but fortunately away in the dim recesses of the French capital they came upon a new method of treating Dyspepsia which emanated from the Mount Lebanon Shakers of the State of New York. The thought struck the parents of this helpless young girl that perhaps their daughter was afflicted with Indigestion or Dyspepsia and not consumption; and if so, there might be a chance for her recovery.

The Shakers' Soothing Syrup, made especially for the cure of Dyspepsia, was obtained and administered to the patient, and the result was marvelous. To-day their daughter lives in the enjoyment of good health. The fact was, the patient had been treated for the wrong complaint, and when she was treated for Dyspepsia (her real trouble), all the alarming symptoms of consumption vanished.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS.

Fine and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Stews, Dishes, and Sauces. For regular use, as well as an efficient tonic in all cases of weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.

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For Heartburn and Headache, For Constipation and Indigestion.

DUNNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

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For Headaches and Headache, For Constipation and Indigestion.

DUNNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Mid-Apartient for Colicata Consultations, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists, 10, Old Broadgate, and Druggists throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DUNNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—L. S. Watson, & Co., Hongkong.

1643

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EX

EXTRACT.

AN INVITATION.
Where the flowers cluster now,
And the water-lilies blow,
Let's go, let's go;
For the river runneth clear,
As we found it yesterday;
When the summer days were here.
I am sure you don't forget,
How that morning, when we met,
All the bank was wet;
And I dip'd the gloomy oar,
And we push'd off from the shore,
Two together, and no more.
And we moved along up-stream,
Till the bank began to seem
A promontory in a dream;
Till we came where willows sank
From their leaves dead and drunk,
And we landed on the bank.
And you hurt your foot a little,
For the pool you trod was brittle;
But you did not care a feather.
(You remember) for the sprain;
And you had a few of pain,
And your smile came back again.
Comes away, then, our sun
To renew those golden hours.
Where the river runs through flowers,
And the water-lilies blow,
You shall see, and I will tell,
Let us go, love, let us go.

F. W. H., in Graphic.

THE STORY OF A FAMILY FEUD.
(Concluded.)

X.

Time sped on. Another year flew by, and Genzo, disheartened with the failure of all his efforts in the neighbourhood of Kamayama, returned to Yedo. There it was that the patient perseverance of the two brothers was at length rewarded. And it happened this wise. A certain retainer of the Prince of Suwa, by name Natsume Yabu, had occasion to go to Kamayama, on business, and was in need of a servant, more especially to assist him on his journey. Hanzo hearing of this, obtained an introduction to Yabu and told him he knew of a person who, he thought, would suit him. "The individual I speak of," said Hanzo, "is a native of Tsuruga and wishes to visit the shrines of Ise, which lie on your road." "And what wages does your friend aspire to receive?" enquired Yabu. "Oh! as for that, Sir," replied Hanzo, "my friend, who has lived long in the country, desires to improve himself in polite manners, so as to qualify himself later on to enter the service of one of the Yedo gentry. He could not find a better school than the service of such a gentleman as yourself, and I am instructed to state on his behalf that he will be glad to serve you without wages. Yabu was not unseemly to flattery, and being something of a miser, he was delighted with this proposal, and expressed his willing to receive Genzo into his service on these conditions. So Natsume Yabu and his new servant went to Kamayama, where Genzo was shortly joined by Hanzo, who had changed masters and was now in the service of a retainer called Shimanoura Ittoki. The brothers were thus at last together in the town which had harboured their enemy during so many years. United action was at length possible, and from the moment of their reunion they occupied themselves night and day in discovering the surroundings and movements of Gengoyemon.

It was now the Summer of 1701, and the two brothers having at length ascertained all that was necessary respecting Gengoyemon's movements, were only awaiting a favourable opportunity of putting their long-cherished design into execution. The question of their own escape after the deed was done weighed little with them, so long as they could make sure of taking the life of Gengoyemon. So they chose a fine night for their attack, the 18th of the 7th month, and the hour soon after midnight was the one at which their enemy would be returning home from his guard-duty in the Baron's apartments. That evening it seemed as if circumstances had combined to frustrate their undertaking, for they both experienced some difficulty in leaving home. Genzo was busy long after the usual hour, and it was close on midnight—when he at last got away. There was a shriek dedicated to the God of War at no great distance from the road. Here he stopped to compose his feelings, and holding up his fighting dress before the altar, he prayed to the God to give him success in his present venture. He then went on to the second gate of the castle where the brothers had arranged to meet, and quietly awaited his brother's arrival. Hanzo was also detained. As he was on the point of leaving the house some friends called to see him. It was already past the hour when he was to have met Genzo, and he was tortured by apprehension lest his brother, concluding that he had broken his trust, should carry out the enterprise unaided. So he had recourse to a subterfuge and hastened the departure of his friends by pleading sudden indisposition. No sooner, however, had he closed the door on them than he hung up the sword presented to him by his master and brought out from its hiding place underneath the mats his own old weapon. Then having waited till the sound of his friend's retiring footsteps had died away in the distance, he darted out of the house and hurried off to join his brother. The moon was past the full, a circumstance favourable to the enterprise to be decided that night, for there was sufficient light to guide a person in delivering a blow, while at the same time the dimness of the light assisted anyone who wished to pass unnoticed, by rendering indistinct any object a little removed. As Hanzo approached the gate he felt his worst fears realized, for no one was visible, and he was turning away with a feeling of black despair when his ears caught a low whisper, "Hast!" and peering into the uncertain obscurity, he saw a figure half-hidden in the angle of the gateway. "Silence," said Genzo—for it was he who will rouse the guard; now follow me." The two stood along a side-chamber in the Prince's apartments and walked away at a brisk pace in the direction of his house.

There are times in the lives of men when the approach of evil is heralded by a gloomy foreboding as mysterious as it is apparently irrevitable. It was not so with Gengoyemon. The current of his life had flowed on so smoothly during the last few years, wealth and dignity had come to him in such profusion, that the dark page of his life which used formerly to haunt him had long since been turned down and forgotten. As he walked along unconsciously the two deadly foes who were keeping his footsteps, his thoughts were for the man his favourite, and like a spoil child, bound to his feet, his father hush her to sleep. A man's stable over his features as he pleased to himself, the beaming face of his little darling and almost fat the loving arm twining the hair round his neck; and involuntarily he jingled his paces, and was rapidly making his way to the portal of the Ishibashi gate, which he could see looming through the faint moonlight, when a dark form shot past him, and he stopped, started, and laid his hand to his sword, a voice behind his back said: "We are

Ganza and Hanzo, the sons of Ishii Ueyemon." A chill of horror crept through Gengoyemon, but he was naturally brave. "To draw his sword and place himself in a posture of defiance was the work of an instant, and the first blow directed at his head by his assailant in front he parried. But before another could be given by the same hand Gengoyemon was struck down by two slashing strokes delivered from behind by the younger brother. As he fell he received a third wound, and was unable to rise. "Genzo thou knelt on thy prostrate enemy and stabb'd him in the throat. Both of the brothers then drew from the folds of his girdle, where it had been carried for fear, a paper containing a history of the family, and those they fastened to the dead man's helmet.

The scene of the encounter being close to the apartments of the Prince, the brothers expected every instant that his retainers would be roused by the noise of the affair and flock to the spot. The idea of flight never having entered into their plans, they made a note of the year and day and directed their pursuers, resolved only to sell their lives as dearly as possible. But the struggle had been so short and conducted so silently that, in truth no alarm had been raised, and no pursuers appeared; it occurred to Genzo that they might, after all, escape. "Act on this sudden impulse," he motioned to his brother to turn and run, and followed, shouting out "Your master urgent, Run, run run! Our lord entreats us to use all speed!" Reaching this, at intervals, the brothers passed without hindrance the guard gates of the castle, for the guard commanding that they were bound on the same errand for the Baron and made no attempt to stop either of them. They did not however wait till they reached the outskirts of the town, when they stopped for a moment to rest. There were still no signs of pursuit, so fearing that their pursuers might be mounted they pressed on as fast as their increasing fatigues would permit, and, forcing the River Soki, struck into the open country off the main road, and, avoiding the hills, carefully examined the horizon. The day was breaking and the clear morning atmosphere enabled them to see a long way on every side, but nowhere could they detect any sign of their being followed. The fugitives, gaining strength accordingly, ventured to stop at a small house by the roadside to buy food and sandals. Here, in order to throw their pursuers off the track, they gave out that they were on their way to Tsuruga, a castle town to the South of Kamayama, and procured the services of a guide. They dismissed their host, however, after proceeding a short way, and altering their course, struck into a by-path which led in the direction of Kyoto. And it was now that the initiate knowledge of the course of their wanderings served them in good stead. Every inch of the ground between Kamayama and Kyoto was familiar to them; and added to this advantage, their frequent journeys had developed powers of endurance and an insensibility to fatigue which, many a courier in those days would have envied. They hurried on without relaxing their speed till the sun was high in the heavens, and by this time Kamayama lay many miles behind them. Satisfied that they had out-distanced for the time any pursuit which might be attempted, they crept into a wood on the banks of the Oigawa and rested for a short while.

Now it happened that a fisherman who lived in a cottage hard by the river and close to the wood which the brothers had entered, in the bright morning a good augury for sport, had risen betimes, and rod in hand was busily pursuing his daily avocation. The fish were biting merrily and the angler, after several captures, was bugging himself with the prospect of an unusually heavy basket of trout, when his attention was attracted to a rustling in the wood opposite, and as he looked there emerged the figures of two young men, whose travel-stained garments showed that they had come a long distance. "A murmur on these leaves, to whom my sport," muttered the angler, as he observed the two travellers, after a hasty look up and down the stream, took up the oars and prepared to ford the river in his direction; and moved partly by piecemeal, partly by an indolent curiosity, he laid down his rod and watched the movements of the strangers who had disturbed his fishing. The new-comers, bestowing no attention on the fisherman, crossed the stream, and after washing their hands and faces in the river, disappeared in a small grove of trees on the river bank which enclosed a rustic shrine dedicated to Hachiman-Sama. The angler's curiosity was fairly roused, and, creeping in amongst the bushes he crawled near enough to see the objects of his spleen kneeling on the steps of the shrine. Beweeping the ice only twixt the road, this lot made the trip of nearly 1,500 miles safely; and by occasional renewals of the ice, but never letting the shells touch it, were kept alive for more than three weeks during a very warm season; at the end of which time, having served the scientific end of their transportation, they were still in good condition for the trials. I have seen it stated by English and French authorities that oysters have been kept alive on the floor of a cold cellar for three months. And a Newhaven observer gives it as the result of his experiments, that, "if taken carefully from the water, and packed in barrels with numerous holes cut through to admit the air, and so packed as to keep the shells closed, and then kept at an even temperature, between 35° and 45° Fahrhabet, they might be made to stay longer than three months, and yet be fit for use." It might here be added that "dry oysters," i.e., those that have gradually absorbed all their own liquor, are regarded as very choice morsels by connoisseurs in good living. Mr. H. W. Smith, of New Haven, relates for the following remarkable facts:—On December 13 he bought a quantity of shell-fish from the Mozena, Lindington, or Fairhaven, who gave him, as a curiosity, a rubber boot drawn from their shells in the Spindle Rock in Long Island Sound, and to which a clump of oysters was attached. Mr. Smith hung this for exhibition in his shop-window, where they remained alive, without any special care, for eighty-six days. At the end of this time some of the oysters were dry, but others were retaining some of their liquor, and none of them had begun to decompose. It would be well worth while for oyster growers to conduct careful experiments under similar circumstances, to ascertain how long it is possible to keep an oyster alive after it has been removed from its natural surroundings. —*Scientific American.*

In the summer of the following year (1702) the brothers proceeded to Yedo and reported to the Governor of the city, and at the office where Genzo had registered the official sanction, the successful accomplishment of the family vendetta. Everywhere throughout the Northern Capital they were treated with great consideration, for the fame of their exploit had preceded them, and they were already men of mark in the popular estimation. Nor did their reward end here, for the heir-apparent of the Prince of Chikugo, when he heard the story, at once sent for the two brothers and received them into his household. Their high characters soon gained them the close friendship of the Prince, and Genzo was raised in the course of time to a high post in the principality.

Such is the story of the treacherous murderer of Ishii Ueyemon by Akabori Gengoyemon, and of the vengeance taken by his two youngest sons. The sequel illustrates

truth of that saying of the wise man of old:—"The mightier man sometimes triumphs over Heaven, but Heaven in the end prevails over man." —*J. H. G. in Japan Mail.*

THE NECESSITY FOR CORSETS.
"My ladies," testifies a modiste, "are coming to me and saying: 'Make me look like Cleopatra' (meaning a beautiful and famous favourite actress). I answer: 'Madame, would you have me the impossible?' Cleopatra has never worn a corset. That grime, that suppleness, that charm, that ease with which you observe the contour of her costume follow the contour of her figure. Madame, no dressmaker on God's earth can create you these things out of a French corsage.' Will you put the question to your theatrical acquaintance? 'Did you ever know an actress who never wore a corset?' and another next mail if you hear of one. A manager goes on breaking a contract with his leading lady without forfeit could insure her resignation by an order to play without corsets. In most cases you can see the corset through the buck of the gown especially if the latter is white satin. Without a corset Cleopatra would no longer. Circé, the Greek vestals wore corsets, and Greek matrons wore corsets and cinchets to support the figure below the waist. Cleopatra wears a corset of fine strong satin or jeans, supple as a glove, with a few whalebones, just enough to keep that lovely shape of hers in line, for flesh is flesh, not marble, and though the Venus di Milo is all right in marble, in the body she would—oddly 'wobble' and 'lop.' Some showy armour, light, impalpable, yet sure as steel, must guard those swaying outlines. You can study figures that have never worn corsets in the Indian bazaars that come around the overland train for pence, or in the barrel-waisted maidens of Castle Garde. Miss Cleopatra will wear the lightest, easiest of corsets—not one that lessens her waist eight inches—but she knows better than to go without it. This bold Innocence of Andover has been sadly imposed on by some unprincipled women, for it cannot be denied Miss Phelps as yet, that that class of reformers who are too scientific to weight facts, and of too devout principals to stick to truth.—*New York Mail and Express.*

THE OYSTER'S TENACITY OF LIFE.
It has been estimated that a spawning oyster may deposit a million eggs in one season, of which not more than ten from one hundred will arrive at maturity. The rest are devoured by enemies. Marketable oysters vary from three to seven years of age. It is known to what age an oyster may live under favourable circumstances; but I have seen specimens from the native beds along the shores of Connecticut, that were judged to be as much as twenty-five years old. The theory is that each year's growth is marked by a ridge on the shell, and the age can be told by counting these ridges. A venerable shell, lying before me as I write, has thirty such corrugations. The meat of these aged bivalves, however, is tough and indigestible. When an oyster is removed from its habitat, for transportation to distant localities, experts are hardly agreed as to the best plan for keeping him alive and in good condition. After proceeding a short way, and altering their course, struck into a by-path which led in the direction of Kyoto. And it was now that the initiate knowledge of the course of their wanderings served them in good stead. Every inch of the ground between Kamayama and Kyoto was familiar to them; and added to this advantage, their frequent journeys had developed powers of endurance and an insensibility to fatigue which, many a courier in those days would have envied. They hurried on without relaxing their speed till the sun was high in the heavens, and by this time Kamayama lay many miles behind them. Satisfied that they had out-distanced for the time any pursuit which might be attempted, they crept into a wood on the banks of the Oigawa and rested for a short while.

Now it happened that a fisherman who lived in a cottage hard by the river and close to the wood which the brothers had entered, in the bright morning a good augury for sport, had risen betimes, and rod in hand was busily pursuing his daily avocation. The fish were biting merrily and the angler, after several captures, was bugging himself with the prospect of an unusually heavy basket of trout, when his attention was attracted to a rustling in the wood opposite, and as he looked there emerged the figures of two young men, whose travel-stained garments showed that they had come a long distance. "A murmur on these leaves, to whom my sport," muttered the angler, as he observed the two travellers, after a hasty look up and down the stream, took up the oars and prepared to ford the river in his direction; and moved partly by piecemeal, partly by an indolent curiosity, he laid down his rod and watched the movements of the strangers who had disturbed his fishing. The new-comers, bestowing no attention on the fisherman, crossed the stream, and after washing their hands and faces in the river, disappeared in a small grove of trees on the river bank which enclosed a rustic shrine dedicated to Hachiman-Sama. The angler's curiosity was fairly roused, and, creeping in amongst the bushes he crawled near enough to see the objects of his spleen kneeling on the steps of the shrine. Beweeping the ice only twixt the road, this lot made the trip of nearly 1,500 miles safely; and by occasional renewals of the ice, but never letting the shells touch it, were kept alive for more than three weeks during a very warm season; at the end of which time, having served the scientific end of their transportation, they were still in good condition for the trials. I have seen it stated by English and French authorities that oysters have been kept alive on the floor of a cold cellar for three months. And a Newhaven observer gives it as the result of his experiments, that, "if taken carefully from the water, and packed in barrels with numerous holes cut through to admit the air, and so packed as to keep the shells closed, and then kept at an even temperature, between 35° and 45° Fahrhabet, they might be made to stay longer than three months, and yet be fit for use." It might here be added that "dry oysters," i.e., those that have gradually absorbed all their own liquor, are regarded as very choice morsels by connoisseurs in good living. Mr. H. W. Smith, of New Haven, relates for the following remarkable facts:—On December 13 he bought a quantity of shell-fish from the Mozena, Lindington, or Fairhaven, who gave him, as a curiosity, a rubber boot drawn from their shells in the Spindle Rock in Long Island Sound, and to which a clump of oysters was attached. Mr. Smith hung this for exhibition in his shop-window, where they remained alive, without any special care, for eighty-six days. At the end of this time some of the oysters were dry, but others were retaining some of their liquor, and none of them had begun to decompose. It would be well worth while for oyster growers to conduct careful experiments under similar circumstances, to ascertain how long it is possible to keep an oyster alive after it has been removed from its natural surroundings. —*Scientific American.*

HONG-KONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 14TH AGR. ATQ.

COTTON GOODS.

AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards, per piece ... \$2.00 to \$1.10

AMERICAN DRILLS, 16 lbs., per piece ... \$3.50 to \$1.00

COTTON YARN, No. 16 to 24, per piece ... \$2.00 to \$1.70

COTTON YARN, No. 28 to 32, per piece ... \$2.00 to \$1.70

COTTON YARN, No. 32 to 42, per piece ... \$2.00 to \$1.70

COTTON YARN, No. 42 to 52, per piece ... \$2.00 to \$1.70

COTTON YARN, Bombay, per piece ... \$2.00 to \$1.70

CHINA, per piece 70 to 175

COTTON SHIRTINGS, per piece 70 to 175

DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, per piece 70 to 175

DYED BROCADE SHIRTINGS, per piece 70 to 175

ENGLISH DRILLS, 30 yards, per piece ... \$2.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 16 lbs., per piece ... \$3.50 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 12 lbs., per piece ... \$4.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 8 lbs., per piece ... \$5.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 5 lbs., per piece ... \$7.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 3 lbs., per piece ... \$10.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 2 lbs., per piece ... \$12.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1 lb., per piece ... \$15.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/2 lb., per piece ... \$18.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/4 lb., per piece ... \$20.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/2 oz., per piece ... \$22.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/4 oz., per piece ... \$24.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/8 oz., per piece ... \$26.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/16 oz., per piece ... \$28.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/32 oz., per piece ... \$30.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/64 oz., per piece ... \$32.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/128 oz., per piece ... \$34.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/256 oz., per piece ... \$36.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/512 oz., per piece ... \$38.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/1024 oz., per piece ... \$40.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/2048 oz., per piece ... \$42.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/4096 oz., per piece ... \$44.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/8192 oz., per piece ... \$46.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/16384 oz., per piece ... \$48.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/32768 oz., per piece ... \$50.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/65536 oz., per piece ... \$52.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/131072 oz., per piece ... \$54.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/262144 oz., per piece ... \$56.00 to 2.25

ENGLISH DRILLS, 1/524288 oz., per piece ... \$58